

LIST OF ENGLISH PATENTS.

(From the Repertory of Patent Inventions.)

George John Newbery, of King William-street, artist, for certain improvements in the manufacture and construction of window-blinds, screens, shutters, and other similar articles, parts of which improvements are applicable to other purposes.—Sealed July 6, 1843. (Six months.)

Henry Clarke Ash, of Birmingham, manufacturer, for certain improvements in the construction of teapots.—Sealed July 6, 1843. (Six months.)

James Booth, of Liverpool, clerk and doctor of laws, for certain improvements in the means of converting rectilinear into rotary motion, and of converting rotary motion into rectilinear.—Sealed July 6, 1843. (Six months.)

Thomas Masters, of Upper Charlotte-street, St. Pancras, confectioner, for an improved freezing, cooking, churning, and ice-preserving apparatus, the parts of which may be used separately or in combination.—Sealed July 6, 1843. (Six months.)

John Joseph Brunet, of Limehouse, Esq., for certain improvements in propelling.—Sealed July 6, 1843. (Six months.) Invention and communication.

George Parsons, of West Lambrook, Somerset, gentleman, for a portable roof for various agricultural and for other purposes.—Sealed July 7, 1843. (Six months.)

George Parsons, of West Lambrook, Somerset, gentleman, and Richard Clyburn, of Uley, Gloucester, engineer, for certain improvements in machinery for beating, cleansing, and crushing various animal and vegetable materials or substances.—Sealed July 10, 1843. (Six months.)

Jacob Samuels, of Southwark Iron Works, Surrey, engineer, for improvements in the construction of steam-engines particularly applicable to the purposes of steam navigation.—Sealed July 10, 1843. (Six months.)

John Laird, of Birkenhead, Chester, ship-builder, for improvements in the construction of steam and other vessels.—Sealed July 10, 1843. (Six months.)

William Edward Newton, of Chancery-lane, civil engineer, for an improved agricultural machine or implement for ploughing, harrowing, or tilling land.—Sealed July 13, 1843. (Six months.) Communication.

Richard Laming, of Radley's Hotel, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, for certain improvements in the purification and application of ammonia, to obtain certain chemical products.—Sealed July 13, 1843. (Six months.)

Joseph Maudslay, of Lambeth, engineer, for certain improvements in machinery used for propelling vessels by steam power.—Sealed July 13, 1843. (Six months.)

George King Sculthorpe, of Frederick's Cottages, Colchabar-lane, Surrey, gentleman, for an improved method of fastening and securing bedsteads.—Sealed July 13, 1843. (Six months.)

Henry Pinkus, of Duke-street, Portland-place, Middlesex, Esquire, for improvements in the methods of applying motive power, in combination with apparatus and machinery, to certain purposes in propelling, and applicable to railways, to ships, or other vessels afloat.—Sealed July 13, 1843. (Six months.)

Stephen Geary, of 10, Hamilton-place, King's-cross, architect and civil engineer, for certain improvements in machinery or apparatus for clearing, cleansing, watering, or wholly or partially covering with sand, or other materials, roads, streets, or ways; and which machinery is also applicable to other similar purposes.—Sealed July 13, 1843. (Six months.)

William Midworth, of Mansfield, Nottingham, brass-founder, for certain improvements in the construction of what are commonly called street guard-plates, for public water services, and in the mode of constructing the stop-valves, stoppers, or stop-cocks used therein, and which stop-valves, stoppers, or stop-cocks, are also applicable to various other purposes, where the flow of water, or other liquids, is required to be regulated or suspended.—Sealed July 13, 1843. (Six months.)

Henry Smith, of Birmingham, for improvements in apparatus for fastening doors, and in apparatus for giving action to alarms.—Sealed July 13, 1843. (Six months.)

William Hutchison, of Ivy Bridge-lane, Strand, marble and stone merchant, for improvements in machinery for cutting marble and other stones.—Sealed July 13, 1843. (Six months.)

James Neville, of Walworth, civil engineer, for improvements in obtaining power by means of gases, applicable to working machinery.—Sealed July 13, 1843. (Six months.)

Ann Wine, of Saville-row, Burlington-gardens, Parisian cornet-maker, for improvements in the construction of stays and umbilical belts.—Sealed July 13, 1843. (Six months.)

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—To trace the progress of the arts and sciences is one of the most interesting and useful pursuits of literature, and I have perused the Memoranda on Bricks and Bricklaying, by Mr. Wylson, in this day's *BUILDER*, with much pleasure and profit. But it is our bounden duty to correct an error, however slight, and when speaking of the brickmaking of the ancient Egyptians, Mr. Wylson has fallen into one when he asserts that they did not possess the knowledge of the art of making bricks. As I have always considered Egypt the parent of civilization, I have ever sought information respecting her arts, and particularly as relates to the art of building.

If Mr. Wylson will consult the great work of Mr. Perring (the civil engineer) on the Pyramids, or some practical papers of the same gentleman's in *Newtown Journal* last year, he will find that the Egyptians not only burned their bricks for the formation of quay walls, and for substructing of their houses in damp situations, but that those bricks are good and solid, and impressed with hieroglyphics, shewing that they were burned in a kiln, and not clamped. Except in such localities the necessity for burning did not exist in a country without rain; hence the fact that they possessed the art escaped the notice of all mere travellers.

Wishing your practical work all the success it deserves, I remain your well-wisher,

August 12, 1843.

ARCHITECTS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Will you be kind enough to inform me what kind of colouring I ought to put on a brick house which has been built at different times, so that there is various hues of brickwork? I, at the same time, wish to preserve the character of the brickwork. Also, some cheap composition for bronzing some iron railings.

Thames Tunnel.

THOMAS RUMBALL.

Miscellaneous.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. Brunel and Mr. Barry are surveying the banks of the Thames from Vauxhall-bridge to Battersea-bridge, preparatory to its being embanked for the new road. This will much enhance the value of the Grosvenor and Cadogan property. When completed, it will be one of the most pleasant drives near London. The houses from Abingdon-street to Wood-street are to be taken down.

THE WELLINGTON AND NELSON MONUMENTS.—A mass of gun metal remaining at the disposal of the committee of the City Wellington Statue, its appropriation has been sought by the committees respectively of the Nelson Column and the West-end Wellington Testimonial. By the latter it is urged that, for a monument to the Duke of Wellington, the material best suited is assuredly the gun metal captured in his campaigns; on the other hand, it is claimed by the committee of the Nelson Column, on the score of poverty. A meeting has taken place at the Mansion-house for the determination of the claims; but the matter is yet undecided. In such disputes sculptors and artists cannot themselves interfere; although, generally, they suffer from the evil impressions which get abroad in consequence of such contentions. We cannot blame a committee man for the entertainment of a decent anxiety for the discharge of his trust, but assuredly all reckless and "thick and thin" exertion of patronage is most disgusting. This we conceive to be entirely an affair of the Government: there is surely old gun metal enough for both purposes; and it is to be lamented that for such purposes it should be withheld.—*Art Union*.

THE NELSON MONUMENT.—The construction of the Nelson monument, Trafalgar-square, the progress of which was interrupted in consequence of the Corinthian capital not being completed, has, after a suspension of some months, been again proceeded with. The workmen have commenced fixing on the leaves and volutes of the capital, which were cast at Woolwich dock-yard, and which have been upon the ground in Trafalgar-square some days. Some of the leaves and volutes, which have taken between two and three years for their execution, weigh two or three tons. They have not all yet arrived from Woolwich, but it is expected the whole will be forwarded in the course of a month. There will be then nothing to impede the operations of the workmen, who have already prepared the stone-work which will be necessary to connect the capital upon which the pedestal will have to be placed. The statue will be next raised, but it will require another tier of scaffolding to be erected for that purpose. The statue of the great naval hero is nearly finished; it is composed of two solid blocks of stone, and has been formed in a temporary house on the ground by Mr. Bailey, R.A., who daily superintends its formation. It is expected that the monument will be finished by the end of the year.

HEBREW NATIONAL SCHOOL.—At Birmingham, on Wednesday week, the laying of the foundation stone of a Hebrew national school took place with great ceremony by Sir Moses Montefiore, who was accompanied by his lady, the Baroness de Rothschild (the Baron being detained in London), and several Israelites of distinction. A banquet on a splendid scale took place in the evening at Dee's Royal Hotel, at which the mayor presided. Sir Moses Montefiore delivered a brief but impressive address to the audience on laying the stone. The religious services were conducted by Dr. Raphall, of the synagogue, Birmingham, and Mr. Isaacs, of Liverpool. A band of choristers from the synagogue, St. Helen's, London, were in attendance, and took part in the services of the day. Altogether the proceedings were of great interest, and drew together a large number of the leaders of the Hebrew community from the metropolis and other parts of England.

The Hebrew congregation are about to erect a school in Lower Hurst-street, Birmingham.

Two new cartoons by Raffael, are in the possession of Messrs. Colnaghi, Pall Mall East, discovered not long since under the usual circumstances—default and dilapidation. Both cartoons have attracted much notice from connoisseurs, especially that for the 'Virgin and Child,' a picture now belonging to Mr. Rogers; of which we think there can be little doubt, as a genuine design by the hand, and the sole hand, of Raffael. An engraving has been well taken, in full-size lithograph, yet its tone, at first glance, suggested to us *Andrea del Sarto*, but the cartoon itself dissipated this suspicion; there is a character, palpable though indefinable, about the Child far above Andrea, whether we regard its artistic or poetical attributes. Considering the faded state of Mr. Rogers's once admirable and still beautiful picture, this cartoon has a high value: Messrs. Colnaghi ask, we believe, 1000*l.* for it from any individual purchaser, but would, perhaps, with a fair compromise between their private interest and public spirit, accept a fifth less from the nation. Of the other cartoon, 'David slaying Goliath,' it might be enough to say that Raffael executed sketches only, not designs, for the Loggie subjects, of which this is one, at least for none beyond the first *cupoletta*: yet his inspiration renders itself visible throughout the copies made by his pupils, and gives them special worth; the present specimen, though almost obliterated, would do honour to *Giulio Romano*.—*Athenaeum*.

The premium of 300*l.*, awarded to Mr. Armitage for his cartoon, representing 'Caesar's Invasion of Britain,' was withheld in consequence of the drawing having been executed in Paris; and, agreeably to the conditions originally laid down by the commissioners, Mr. Armitage was required to execute another drawing, the subject 'An Ancient Briton defending his wounded Son from the attack of a Roman Soldier.' This he has done to the entire satisfaction of the commissioners, who have now declared that he is entitled to receive the premium.

The Lady Chapel of the church of Saint Nicolas-des-Champs, Paris, has recently been enriched by a Christ, of colossal proportions, painted on lava, on a gold ground, by M. S. Perlet, after the manner of the Byzantine mosaics which still adorn some of the Italian churches. This modern painting on lava is said to be one of the first essays of a kind peculiarly adapted to a northern climate, by its presenting a surface enamelled by fire, and therefore proof against damp.

Some time since we announced, with such commendatory terms as both the project and execution deserved, a volume which had then gone through the press, and was entitled 'Arabesque Frescoes by Raffael and his Scholars,' otherwise, 'The Architectural Decorations of Rome during the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries.' Its editor, *Ludwig Gruner*, (the eminent engraver,) has thought good to enlarge its plan, to give double the number of plates, and thus to render it illustrative of Italian arabesques, rather than of Roman alone. It is now entitled 'Fresco Decorations and Stuccoes of the Churches and Palaces in Italy,' exemplifying the Milanese, Umbrian, Parmesan, and other styles as well as the one first illustrated. We could wish the plan had been still more comprehensive, for it falls short of all the beautiful embraced by the name; but we have, at present, only to make brief and favourable report on the additional plates, while we reserve our criticism upon the whole work till it comes before the public together with the promised letter-press. In justice, however, to the distinguished artist, and to his royal patrons—not yet much distinguished for their encouragement of high art—we must add, that his work was presented last week to the Queen, from whom it received a most gracious approval; and that it is, by a permission as creditable, dedicated to Prince Albert, and to the Members of the Royal Commission of the Fine Arts.—*Athenaeum*.